

Haughton, and a large and splendid example of it is in Mr. Theobald's collection.

Pfeiffer mentions that a small unbanded variety of my *Bulimus Sinensis* ('Annals,' April 1851), of which the original specimen was obtained by the lamented Dr. Theodore Cantor* from Southern China, occurs at Mergui. Capt. Haughton obtained the larger 2-banded variety at Sheoay-Gheen in Pegu.

Cheltenham, July 31, 1860.

XXVIII.—On the *Bitentaculate Slug* from *Aneiteum*.

By Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S., V.P.Z.S. &c.

IN the 'Annals and Magazine of Natural History,' ser. 2. vol. xviii. p. 41, Mr. J. D. Macdonald describes and figures a bitentaculate Slug from the island of Aneiteum, which Mr. Macgillivray thought might be a species of *Janella*. Mr. Macdonald clearly proves that his Slug can have but very little affinity with that genus.

The distinction between them has been further proved by the publication of figures of the living *Janella*, with its jaw, tongue, teeth, and other organs, by Mr. Knight, in the 'Linnæan Transactions,' vol. xxii. p. 381, t. 66.

We have lately received several specimens of a Slug from New Caledonia, which so closely resembles the one described and figured by Mr. Macdonald, that I am induced to believe it is the same species.

I may state that it has no relation with my genus *Janella* further than belonging to the same Phytophagous group of the order, and that I am inclined to regard it as the type of a new family nearly allied to *Limacina*.

This family (*Aneiteadæ*) may be distinguished from *Limacina* by the small size of the mantle, which is most dilated on the right side, and in the front end being attached to the body, and not a free flap as in the true Slugs; in the entire absence of tentacles, there being only two elongated retractile eye-peduncles; in the head being furnished with a deep groove on each side above, arising from the sides of the front end of the mantle, diverging to the outer side of the eye-peduncles, and continued to the swollen upper edge of the mouth.

It also differs from the Slug (*Limax*) in the back having a central longitudinal groove, from each side of which diverge lateral

* Dr. Cantor died at sea, whither he had been sent from Calcutta for change of air, in March last. He was indefatigable in his profession; and his researches have added largely to our knowledge of the natural history of Asia.

grooves extending to the edge of the foot, these grooves being opposite to each other at their origin.

As I believe the animal has not yet had a name applied to it, I would suggest that it should be called, in recollection of the island where it was first discovered, and also of its first discoverer, *Aneitea Macdonaldii*; and the observations above given will form its generic character. In other characters it agrees with *Limax*.

I may add that the description and figures of the tongue and teeth of *Janella* given in the interesting paper of Mr. Knight show that *Janella* forms a most distinct family of terrestrial Mollusks.

Mr. Knight observes that he has termed the covering of the whole upper surface of *Janella* "the mantle," in deference to my views; but he thinks that it ought "more probably to be regarded as quite naked." The study of the genus *Aneitea* and the examination of Mr. Knight's paper have induced me to change my views. I now believe that the mantle is confined to the upper surface of the small respiratory cavity of both these animals; and this is confirmed by Mr. Knight having discovered "four small semitransparent calcareous (?) granules in the anterior wall of the pulmonary sac," showing that this part must be a "secretory organ;" but I do not understand how animals having such plates can be "regarded as quite naked."

XXIX.—On the Nudibranchiate Mollusca inhabiting the Estuary of the Dee. By CUTHBERT COLLINGWOOD, M.B., F.L.S. &c.*

IN a former paper I described the species of Nudibranchiata which up to that time had become known to me as inhabiting the estuary of the Mersey; I propose in the present communication to make some remarks upon those which are found in the neighbouring estuary of the Dee. I will not here dwell upon the species which are common to both rivers, having already made special reference to them as existing in the Mersey, while the table at the end of this article will sufficiently indicate their comparative rarity or profusion in both situations. The Mersey species which have not hitherto been detected in the Dee are *Embletonia pallida*, peculiar to the Mersey, and *Eolis concinna* and *E. despecta*. Of these, *Embletonia* has not been taken for some years; and it is to be feared that the locality in which Mr. Price first discovered it has been destroyed by the formation of the Birkenhead Docks. During the past spring, I have found a third small species of *Eolis* in the Mersey at Egremont, in com-

* Communicated by the author, having been read before the British Association at its Meeting at Oxford (1860).